THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7233.

MORNING EDIT TON-WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS AT PHILADELPHIA.

First Day's Session of the Republican National Convention.

A GREAT RUSH AND A BUSY TIME.

Speeches of Hon. Robert Emmett, of New York: Mon. Henry S. Lane and Hon. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, and Senator Wilson,

&c.,

Рикарегриа, June 17, 1856. The Republican General Convention, called by the com mittee selected at Pittsburg, on the 22d February, met at Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, above Eighth, this

elegates to the Convention	
CALII	FORNIA.
C. A. Washburn,	G. M. Hanson,
John A. Mills,	John Dick,
F. B. Folger,	John Phelps,
E. Owens,	J. C. Fall.
W. H. Chamberlain,	S. M. Judkins,
J. W. Piesce,	J. M. Reed.
CONNI	SCTICUT.
Benjamin Silliman,	Charles L. English,

Benjamin Silliman, D. F. Robinson, Guartes D. F. Robinson, Charles Ives, Chauncey F. Cleveland, Charles Adams, Dwight Loomis, James M. Bunce, Thaddeus Welles,

Elin Spence,
Daniel P. Tyler,
Augustus Brandagee,
Moses Pierce,
Frederick S. Wildman,
George D. Wadhams,
William B. Hoyt. Edward G. Bradford Elijah D. Williams, William Bowman, Lewis Thompson, Thomas Watters, Samuel Barr.

J. W. Caldwell, J. B. Armstrong, J. B. Howall, L. Mayne.

Jos. S. Miller, Goo. K. Steele, Datiel Sigler, Ben. A. Allston, James Wilson, R. C. Gregory, Wim. Bowers, D. G. Rose, D. R. Bearss, J. H. Bringhurst, J. C. Power, Henry S. Lane, — Mitchell, Samuel Hanna, James D. Conner, C. D. Murray, Isaac Vandevanter.

Henry Kennedy, F. Cobb, N. Abbott, Anson P. Morrill, N. Abbott,
Wm. Connor,
James G. Blaine,
Alonzo Garcelon,
Joseph Bartlett,
John H. Rice,
W. M. E. Brown.

Anson P. Morrill, Edward Kent, Freeman H. Morse, Theophilus Cushing, Henry Carter, G. M. Weston, Mark H. Dunnell, T. A. D. Fessenden, Jonathan Russ. Jonathan Russ, Thomas D. Eliot,

MASSACHUSETTS.

W. M. E. Brown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John B. Alley,

Ell, Ghard P. Waters,

Stephen H. Philips,

Charles Hudson,

tt,

Thomas J. Marah,

ett, Marcus Mortoni Jr.,

tok, Charles R. Train,

L. Church,

John A. Goodwin,

Jvers Philips,

Amasa Walker,

P. Emery Aldrich,

ssell,

Erastus Hopkins,

Gad O. Bliss,

Charles A. Perry,

L. Charles A. Perry,

Charles A. Perry,

L. Cha Sanon Brown,
Sanon Brown,
Julius Rockwell,
Charles Allen,
Moses Kimball,
Honer Bartlett,
Zenas D. Bussett,
Charles G. Davis,
Rodney French. Charles G. Davis,
Rodincy French.
Gershom B. Weston,
Graftsopher A. Church,
Guifford White,
Charles F. Adams,
George R. Russell,
E. W. Bird,
Exra Lincoln,
Robert C. Nichols,
William Brigham,
Francis B. Fay,
R. C. Cark,

John H. Gage, John H. White,

Aiva Smith, Greenleaf Cummi Oliver H. Lord, A. P. Davis, Nathaniel Hubbard, Peter M. Hersey, Barnahas B. David, Chas. F. Brooks, Wm. K. Joshn, Wm. Coun, Moses H. Grinnell, Robert Emmet, Charles Cook, D. C. Littlejohn, Philip Borshiemer Paeston King, David G. Floyd, Wm. W. Leland, Minthorne Tompki Abijah Maon, Jr. Bollin Sanford, Henry Davies,
James Kennedy,
James E. Carter,
James B. Taylor,
Sanford L. Macon George H. Andrews, T. B. Stillman Thomas Murphy Resac Sherman,
Wm. Curt's Noyes,
John Keyser,
Charles C. Leigh,
Lannan Sherwood,
Edgar Ketchum,
J. W. Edmonds,
d. Oakles Hall,
Wm. Bleakly, Jr.,
L. C. Platt,
M. D. Bogart,
Geo. M. Grier,
H. R. Luddington,
B. W. Mace,
J. F. Shultz,
W. H. Rosseyn,
John A. Coek,
John S. Geuld,
A. L. Allen,
D. C. Mershall,
J. J. Viale,
Gdeon Reynolds,
A. B. Oliu,
John J. Schooleraft,
B. B. Wood,
C. F. Crosby,
Abrainan Bockes,
Polatian-Richards,
John F. Masters,
Geo. W. Goff,
Geo. W. Harderst Chas. A. Peabody
Washington Smit
Wm. K. Strong,
Porter G. Sherma
Charles Riddle,
Jesse Ryder,
Jacob Storms,
John B. Wandle,
Grinnell Burt,
J. P. Jones,
A Pest,
William C. More,
David L. Bernard
Ward D. Gunn,
J. W. Farifletd,
Isanc Platt,
Benjamin Hazton,
James Forsyth. Benjamin Haztor James Forsyth, L. V. Reid, Anson Bingham, L. Benedict, jr. W. J. D. Hilton, C. Fenton, Silas Arnoid, Charles Briges, William A. Durt, Bloomfield Usher Jonas Sanford, Heary P. Alexander, Exra Graves, John Wells, Reuben Ellwood, S. H. Mw. Wm. H. Averill, Aug. R. Ellwood, J. H. Graham. Skelard-Hurlburt, A. B. Barber, John S. Frost, Levi C. Turner, John S. Frost,
Levi C. Torner,
Elias Braman,
Corn. Becker,
Didymus Thomas,
L. W. Mudge,
J. S. Peckham,
P. R. Rakhbone,
Augustus Morgan,
Abram Mudge,
David J. Mitchell,
Luke Hitchcock,
Lewis E. Loomis,
J. K. Bates,
Abner A. Johnson,
J. K. Bates,
Abner A. Johnson,
J. B. Tyler,
Israel Hall,
George F. Morgan,
Linnæus P. Noble,
Wm. Beach,
J. F. Harrison,
J. F. Harrison,
J. F. Harrison,
Henry W. Taylor,
Littleton F. Gark,
R. F. Tracy,
Tracey Beatle,
A. C. Morgan,
H. Chamberlain,
R. B. Van Valkenburgh,
H. Chamberlain,
F. Chambe A. D. Barber, Alrick Hubbell, S., B. Ciark,
H.-M. Tuckor,
Paniel Wardwell,
Chavid Algur,
Jas. Fayull,
Russell-Hebbard,
J. J. Glass,
E. L. Soule,
Butwin B. Morgan,
Wm. Wasson,
Robert Emils,
M. H. Lawrence. M. H. Lawrence, M. H. Lawrence,
John E. Secley,
Thomas J. McLouth,
M. R. Dames,
Zhos. Farrington,
E. P. Brooks,
A. B. Dickinson,
Wm. Irvine,
Gasac L. Angus,

NEW YORK CONTINUED. Wm. H. Briggs, Russell Hart, J. H. Martindale, Sam. P. Allen, W. S. Mallory, Wm. H. Briggs, Ezra Parsons D. C. Chamberlain, J. H. Loomis, Affred Lockhart, Hiram Gardner, Henry Higgins, But Van Horn, C. E. Shepard, J. B. Youngs, E. D. Webster, Wilhard McKinstry, Wm. H. Tew, Wm. P. Angell. W. S. Mallory,
Aug. Franks,
Theo. S. Hali,
Pete P Murphy,
Isaac W. Swan,
J. W. Babcock,
E. S. Spaulding,
A. M. Clapp,
Theo. D. Barton,
Geo. W. Pattersen,
Reuben E. Fenton,
A. G. Rice.

NEW JERSEY.

er, Joel Haywood,

d. Rob't S. Kennedy,

d. Wm D. Waterman,

Geo. H. Brown,

C. M. K. Pauliasin,

A. S. Pennington,

Pavid Ryerson,

Wm. S. Faitoute,

Dunning Duer,

High H. Bowne. J. C. Hornblower, Isaac B. Mulford, Geo. B. Raymond, John Van Dyker, Ed. W. Whelpley, D. S. Gregory, J. W. Hazleton, Win. Moore, Thos. Showard, Win. Parry, Win. Jay,

Milton Kennedy,
A. P. Miller,
A. P. Miller,
A. H. Swayne,
Jerome Buckingham,
— Thompson,
Joseph M. Root,
J. R. Osborn,
— Gurley,
F. D. Kimball,
Peter Risser. Rufus P. Spaulding, Win. Dennison, Jr., Thos. Spooner, John Paul, E. R. Fekley, Peter Risser, H. E. Peck, W. Stanton, J. C. Devin, H. B. Brown, A. A. Guthrie, Israel Green Geo. Hoadly, Jr., Josiah Scott. L. B. Gunckel, Felix Marsh, J. M. Ashley, Wm. Sheffield, A. A. Guthrie,
Israel Green,
I. M. Woodbridge,
Oyrus Prentiss,
C. P. Wakcott,
J. A. Saxton,
Thos Bolton,
John F. Morse,
Job Wright,
J. R. Giddings,
John Hutchins,
— Baldwin,
— Heaton,
Daniel McCurdy,
Richard Hatton,
SVA. Wm Sheffield,
A. Sankey Latty,
Joseph Parish,
Chambers Baird,
William Elisson,
Aaron Harlan,
Rob't G. Corwin,
Charles Phillia,
George H. Frey,
Judge Cary,
C. H. Gatch,
C. T. Suneed,
R. M. Schagen

PENNSYLVANIA. Mahlon H. Dickiason, PEN

D. Pettlagill.

C. D. Cleveland,
John F. Gilpia,
Wm. S. Pferce,
Wm. Elder,
Henry C. Carey,
Jos. J. Gillingham,
Thos. S. Cavender, Geo. H. Earle, Wm. B. Thomas, Passinore Williamson, Joseph Young, George Lear, Calco N. Taylor.

REODE ISLAND.

READE ISLAND.

Edward W. Lawton,
Edward Harris,
Thos. Davis,
George Manchester,
Wm. Newell,
Elisha Smith,
Benjamin Mumford,
Thos. Whipple,
Henry Howard,
Jacob D. Babcock. Rowland G. Hazard, Nicholas Brown J. Prescott Hal Preston Day, Stephen Benedict. Wm. D. Brayton, FERMONT.

Lev! Underwood,

Edward Kirkland,

Ryland Fletcher,

Wm. F. Dickinson H and Hall,

Heman Carpenter, Erastus Fairbanks, Wm. Skinner, Lawrence Branard. KANSAS.

G. W. Smith, G. W. Hutchinsen, S. N. Wood, James Blood. Long before the hour for the assembling of the Convention the passages leading to the ball were crowded with people, and it was with a good deal of trouble that the delegates were able to gain admission. There was a good deal of enthusiasm in the crowd, and several of the well known leaders of the party were the lions, and looked as largely magnificent as if he was going to dine with Palmerston, or Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina. When the Kansas delegation came in, it was received with loud cheering, and all the Eastern patriots

jumped on the seats to have a good look at the frontier heroes. They received a gentle hint from a member of the Committee of Arrangements to keep off the seats. The Convention had a good, solid, respectable look, and school, a very large number of soft democrats, like Pres ton King, and a crowd of fickle politicians, who have been flying about from one party to the other for the past

ten years, and, like Noah's dove, have never yet found

thousand people, was crowded to excess. At a little past eleven Mr. E. D. Mongan, of New York, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the Convention to order. He said:-

Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the Convention to order. He said:

Deligates to the Convention—Representatives of the hope and heart of the Union—the day and hour appointed for this meeting has arrived, and, in behalf of my associates of the National Committee, I now call this vast assemblage to order. In doing so I may be indulged a moment. You are assembled for patriotic purposes. High expectations of you are entertained by the people. You are here to day to give direction to a movement which is to decide whether the people of these United States are to be hereafter and forever chained to the present national policy for the extension of human slavery. (Applause.)—Not whether the South is to rule or the North to do the same thing but whether the bread national policy our fathers, established and cherished, and which was forever maintained by them, is to descend to their sons, to be the watchword—the text—the guiding star of all our people. (Obsers.) Ruch is the magnitude of the question submitted to this Convention. In 18 Consideration let us avoid all extremes, and plant ourselves. Irrnly on the platform of the constitution and the Union, (loud applause) taking no position which does not commend itself to the judgment of our consciences, our country and mankind. (Cheers.) Of the wisdom of such a policy there can be no doubt, and against it there can be no successful resistance. (Renewed cheers.) I propose to you for temporary chairman a distinguished citizen of the State of New York—of a name standing high in his country's history, and identified with liberty and with freedom—I propose to you the name of Robert Emmet as your chairman.

This nomination was ratified with cheers, and Mr. M. H. Grinnell, of New York, and Mr. Hoadley, of Ohio, conducted Mr. Emmet to the chair. Long and loud applause greeted him as he ascended the platform.

Mr. Emmer was received with iond applause. He said:

ducted Mr. Emmet to the chair. Long and loud apphases greeted him as he ascended the platform.

Mr. Emmet was received with iond apphase. He said:

Grantman, Delegation to the Convention—I feel deeply the honor you have conferred upon me, and I return my sincere thanks for it. It could not have been tendered to me for any merit of mine, for I have nothing beyond the zeal I feel for the cause which has brought us together, and in that I yield to none of you. (Applause.) My antecedents have all been democratic. For fifty years that party has been my guiding star. Fellow clitzens, when we meet, as we do here, to form a new party in this republic after an existence of eighty years, it is a singular event in the history of the country, and a movement that cannot be justified without the strangest and most irresistible causes. The question, therefore, before us now is, whether these causes now exist to justify us in the formation of this party. In the earlier days of this republic, things were more favorable for such a movement than they are now. It was then seen by the fathers of the republic that some provision was necessary to prevent the extension of slavery. Without a single exception, the great men of the republic perceived that its extension, was opposed to the true policy of the country, and this caused the adeption of the Missouri compromise. That compromise was upheld, honored, and defended for many years, but finally broken down. The result has been the war in Kansas, the incursions into that Territory, being the logical result of the violation of the Compromise, and all the troubles in that Territory may be truced directly to the repeal of the act of 1820. We are now met for the purpose of resisting, and if possible, overthrowing the administration which has countenanced and assisted in this act. (Applause.) The great democratic party has already met and placed its candidates in the field. I have always honored that party, and was proved that I was a member of it. But its no longer the true democracing th

democratic blood in his veins he wild let him it out. (A laugh.) But I do blood in nis adhesion to that continue, as every patriot of the day did—I do bloome for joining in the efforts to break down that sacred fabre of liberty, and I charge James Buchanan with an ever zealous attachment to party, and a want of firmness and self-reisiance. He has given in his adhesion to the eyemions proclaimed in the platform—he has acknowledged that he was no longer James Buchanan, a free agent, but has bound himself to that platform, and to every several and separate plant of it. He has no right or power to change or to object to a single word of it. He is chained to the car of Juggernaut, and by it will be drauged head long to destruction. (Lond applause.) Here with us everything depends on harmony and union. The delegates to this Convention occupy a higher position than any body on earth. (Applause.) They may call us what they please—black republicans, nieger worshippers, or anything else—and they may say that we intend to drag in all the isms of the day. So we do. We invite them in the one great ism—partiolism. (Loud cheers.) How can if the otherwise than that this republican party should be composed of all the clements of the old parties? Here are a large number of democrats—bolters, like mysel. In 1848 we had a party formed in New York which we thought approached nearest to political perfection. I cheerfully gave m my admission to that party. (Applause.) I was called a free soiler new. (Cheers.) I am proun of it. I avow it. If there was not another free soiler in the United States. I should occupy that ground. (Loud applause.) I despise political inchannes. You call a man an abolitionist, and find there are two or three kinds of them. Honest abolitonism looks forward to the day when there shall be no such thing as human bondage on the face of the earth. (Loud applause.) That is my doctrine, and Lavew it boildy. But I am not for foreing that day. Aimgisty God, in his goodness will bring it about in his good time. But in

Hon. Thomas Davis; New York, Proston King; Ohio, Joshua R. Giddings; New Jersey, C. W. Whelpley; Iclaware, E. G. Bradford; Maryland, F. P. Blair; Virginia, John C. Underwood; Pennsylvania, Hon. D. Wilmat; Michigan, Hon. Isaac Chesteret; Wisconsin, J. L. Potter; Indiana, John P. Dufroe; Hilnois, George S. Brown; Iowa, James B. Heivel; California, John A. Wells; Kansas, H. Wincham; Bistrict of Columbia, decob Bigelow; Kentucky, George D. Blakeley; Minnesota, Hon. Alex, Ramsey, On motion, a committee of one from each State; nominated by the delegations, was chosen to report the names of permanent officers of the Convention. The committee was reported as follows:—

Maine, General M. West; New Hampshire, Levi Chamberlin; Massachusetts, George R. Russell: Connecticut, Charles Adams; Bhode Island, W. W. Hoppin; Vermont, Byland Fletcher; New York, G. W. Futerson; New Jersey, W. D. Waterman; Delaware, Thomas Walter; Maryland, Elias Fanley; Virginia, George Bright: Pennsylvania, S. Purvener; Ohio, Mr. Moadley; Michigan, Thomas James; Wiscom in, N. M. Davis; Indiana, E. T. Rose; Hilnois, Shaa Addridge, Iowa; R. L. G. Chark; Kansas, Charles Haulton; Kentucky, John Rinel; Caclifornia, Dr. B. W. Gread; District of Columbia, L. Chiphaue; Minnesota, H. T. Bennett, A resolution was adopted ordering the sessions of the Convention to be opened with prayer.

Mr. Handus, of Md., offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State large from to report the name of one person from each State large from to report the name of one person from each State large from the proper from the person of the constitute a national committee; for the onsiting four years, and that the said owning tog; when appointed, elect shelf-chairman.

that the hames be reported to the Convention to morrow morning.

Cries of "Now, now,"

The DELEGATE who moved the amendment stated as reason for offering the amendment that no consultation had been had between some of the delegations.

reason for offering the amendment that no-consultation had been him between some of the delegations.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Virik, of Troy, N. Y., stated that there was present a committee from the Council of the Hundred, who had recently abandoned all connection with the democratic party. They are the friends of Silas Wright, but they would not consent to be dragged behind the Juggormant of slavery. (Applause.) He moved as a compliment to that body of men, who in 1848 had polled a vote of 128,000, that they be invited to take seats, as honorary members of this convention.

A DELEGATE opposed the motion, on the ground that if they followed out that principle they would need a room ten times larger than this.

ANOTHER DELEGATE SUGGESTED HE MEMBER HE MEMBER HE MADE HE MADE HE MADE HE MEMBER HE MEM

Mr. JESSUP, of Penn., said that there were here persons from a State Convention of Pennsylvania held yesterday in Philadelphia, and he moved that these delegates be also invited to take their seats here as honorary members.

ANOTHER DELEGATE MOVED to lay the whole subject on the table.

ANOTINE DELIGATE moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Crice of "Question," "Question."

The motion to lay an the table was withdrawn.

Mr. Herlet, of Oneida, N. Y., rose to speak to the resolution offered by Mr. Viele. The persons intended to be admitted were political friends of the great Shas Wright, who had even now more power in his tomb than all the myrmidous of the democratic party; and he hoped it would not go to the country that these gentlemen were refused admittance.

myrmidous of the democratic party; and he hoped it would not go to the country that these gentlemen were refused admittance.

Cries of "Question," "Question."

A Missure of the Commattee of Arrangements informed the Convention that if they passed the resolution they would have to change the hall.

Governor Morrit, of Me., hoped they would throw the doors open wide. Rather than have these must arred out he would give them his own soat. (Applause.)

A The moark from New Hampshire said that that delegation would hold those men in their laps rather than have them turned out. (Loud cheers.)

The question was taken, and Mr. Viele's resolution was adopted.

It was then moved that the Convention adjourn to meet at four o'clock.

Mingled shouts of "Four"—"Five"—"Four"—"Five"—and great confusion.

The question was taken on the five o'clock proposition, and it was not agreed to.

The question was taken on the motion to adjourn till 4 P. M., and it was agreed to.

So the Convention, at a quarter past 1 P. M., adjourned to meet at 4 P. M.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 P. M., Judge Emmett

remequence of the very crowded state of the hallThe CHAIR amounced the first business in order to be the report of the Committee on Credentials. The Committee not being ready to report, the Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the

HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana.

VICK PIRSIDENTS.

A. J. MOFFIN, M. A. Tubb, N. H.

H. Carpenter, Ya.
J. Babcock, R. J.
J. C. Hornblower, N. J.
J. Rithner, Pa.
J. T. Cobb, Md.
G. Pyg, Va.
G. D. Blackett, Ky.
R. S. Birgham, Mich.
J. Reard, Ind.
W. B. Archer, ID.
R. S. Hingham, Mich.
J. Beomett, Nebraska.
F. E. Pomeroy, Kansas.
H. B. Bennett, Nebraska.
F. P. Yolger, Cal.
And twenty four secretaries.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization The report of the Committee on Perfusional Organization was unaimously adopted. A motion was made and adopted that a committee of three he appointed to excort Mr. I and to the chair, and the following committee was appointed for that purpose:—Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio: George W. J'atterson, of New York; and David Wilmot, of Gennsylvania. Messrs. Giddings and Wilmot being absent, the Chair appointed in their piace Messrs. Litchdield, of Ohio, and S. A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania. This committee then conducted the President elect to the chair, when there were three cheers given for the Hoosier State.

that no personal differences would interrupt the harmony of the meeting. He would follow the standard that would be raised, assured that there was honor and triumph to the republican party. (Great applause.) There was no treason, no distinion in the republican party. He would have his opinions written so that the world might read them. He would preserve the Union by an efficient execution of the laws and a proper interpretation of the Constitution. Who dare taint him with disunion? A sense-less cry, only believed by the fool. It came from South Carolina humbug nullifiers, with Gen. Jackson's halter still around their necks. (Applause.) But it was said they were sectional. How were they sectional. But if resistance to the extension of slavery were abolitionism, then they might write "abolitionist" over his tomb. (Applause.) It that were treason they might prepare the Vaited States Marshals, for he would preclaim it on every stump. In 1781, in the street, the watchmen might be heard to cry, "Past midnigh—a beautiful night, and Cornwallis is captured." And so on the fourth of March next the watchmen would be heard to cry, "Past midnigh—a beautiful night, and Cornwallis is captured." And so on the fourth of March next the watchmen would be heard to cry—"Past midnight—beautiful night, and Cornwallis is captured." And so on the fourth of March next the watchmen would be heard to cry—"Past midnight—beautiful night, and Cornwallis is captured." And so on the fourth of March next the watchmen would be heard to cry—"Past midnight—beautiful night, and Cornwallis is captured." And so on the fourth of March next the watchmen would be heard to cry—"Past midnight in the convention for its selection of him to preside over its desiberations. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials then made a partial report. There were no contested seats except for Pennsylvania. He also reported a resolution giving each State, through the Chairman of the delegation of each State give a list of delegates,

Pomeroy, &c.
A PRINGARE moved that Hon. Henry Wilson, Schator of Massachusetts, be requested to address the Conven-

Pomeroy, &c.

A Elements moved that Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator of Massachusetts, be requested to address the Convention.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, but Mr. Wilson not being present, Mr. C. B. Smith, of Ohio, was invited to address the Convention.

Mr. Smith responded to the call, and said that though he was somewhat embarrassed he could not decline to address them. The action of this body was destined to exert a tremendous influence in this country. It was the representative of a new party, and inaugurated a new party of more importance than any that had ever existed in this country. But he branded as a foul calumny the assertion that, the party was a sectional one. A sectional one? Never, since the days of Washington, had there been a more national party organized. It was a national party, because in was seeking to perpetuate freedom. (Applause.) Their views were national, not sectional, for they would carry freedom—which is national—not all quarters of the country. (Applause.) But if the people of the South loved their chains, let them hug them in their own darkness. They were called upon to decide one of the highest questions that ever occupied the American people; and in their decision the very existence of the country was throbbing, in regard to the deliberations of the Convention. A nation's welfare, a nation's happiness, a nation's existence, depended on the honor and wisdom of the Convention. No one deprecated more than himself the organization of a party based upon mere sectional issues. This party did not interfere with the institutions of the Southern States. But the South came forward and demanded that the Territories of the country should be descrated by slavery. Had not the North an interest there? Why, it was their Territory, and, with God's blessing, they will keep it free. (Cheers.) If they looked back in the history of the country for ten years they would find that there was not a prominent man in one of the Southern States who did not advocate the same principles as are advocated

unphant. There were no whigs in the South. Where is Trombs?

A Voice—In the Tombs. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shrin—And where is Preston and others? They are with the democratic party, because it is the only party which unfuris the black banner of slavery. He believed that when the republican party, were found fairly in the field many now with the democratic party would repudlate and abandon it. It had become so corrupt that it was no longer democratic save in name. (Cheers.)

Mr. Shrini went on to refer to the condition of things in bleeding Kansas. While these scenes had been onacted the general government of the nation was found giving all its aid and influence to crush out the last spark of the spirit of liberty. How long would the North endure this? He believed the star of freedom which was now lightly blazing, would lead them on till they would achieve a glorious victory. In conclusion, he urged them to let their actions be barmonious. Let them abandon personal

prejudices. Lat them select a standard bearer who would present the strong est face to the country—who would embrace their princips, and who would support them; and wherever the republic an banner waves, there let every good man be found readly to fight for God and for his country.

present the stron, "est face to the country—who would embrace their princip." An admore waves, there let every good man be found reas! to fight for God and for his country.

Mr. Lovrior, of Indians, came forward and addressed the Convention. He said nations, a well as individuals, had their destiny. There had often appeared on the world's ladge individuals designed for the fulfillment of a special purpose. The same thing was frue of nations, Nations arise, having a destiny and mission! to perform. What was the mission—the special destiny—or the manifest destiny of the American people? What design had the Supreme Arbitrator of all events for the gathering of the choice seed for which he had sifted all the nations of the earth? Why was that little band sekerted at Delft Halven? Why was not the Mayflower swallswed up in an angry wave? Because that little band had a mission to perform. They came to show that there could be a "Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King." He believed that Jefferson was inspired as he pomer the great truths of the Declaration of Independence. What were these truths? That "All men were created equal, endowed by the Creator with certain malienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Now, what was the mission, the manifest destiny of the American people? Was it to chase negroes? Was it tog hilbstreing over the world? No—no—no—gentlemen, no! God never planted this nation in order that they night go fillowstering to rob nations of their rights, and to exemplify the fact that the people could maintain civil and religious liberty. The question now was whether they shall be true to their destiny. He was glad to hear the presiding officer of this Convention declare that sublime command. It was said, "Let us make man, and in the image of God created he him." God made man in his own image. There is she basis of man's right. Wherever that immes gen is it is of price-less value, for God is there (applause.) It might be said that the docurine would carry t Two. in order was an analysis from soliting the soliting

American liberty from the danger in which it stood. When their brothers were being sacrificed in Kansas it became them at least to sacrifice their personal feelings. Frank-lin Pierce, he said, had gone to the Convention at Cincinnati with the light of the burning dwellings of Kansas flashing upon his brazen brow, and with the blood of the murdered citizens of Kansas dripping from his polluted hands. (Cheeras) That Convention had spurned at the thing it had used, and to-day it had gone down beneath the withering contempt of the people. Stephen A. Douglass went into that Convention with high hopes, and came out of it with hopes blighted forever. The slave power knew that loughs had forever blighted himself, and that the could be of no more use to them, and so they cast him off. But the slave power wanted a tool, and cast its eyes to Pennsylvania, and selected James Buchanan. The expression attributed to James Buchanan, that if he thought he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out, was one highly appropriate in a caudidate of a party which had every democratic principle. (Laughter and applause.) If the freemen of Pennsylvania met this crisis with the boldness with which their fathers met the crisis in 1778, Pennsylvania would repudiate her son, and give her vote to the nomines of this Convention. (Applause.) The argument was all theirs—the sentiment of the people was theirs—everything which could assure victory was theirs. He reminded them of the state of affairs in Kansas, and of the fact that a Senator from another State had been stricken down in the American Senate. (Great excitement, and three greans for Brooks.)

Mr. Wilson continued. They were not only fighting to save Kansas, but fighting to vimiteate freedom in Congress. He had seen, by telegraphic dispatches from Washington, that when the subject of the assault on Mr. Summer came up before Congress, the South would make threats, and perhaps oxed from. But he believed that the work of the North had made up their minds to go where du

Pullabriphia, June 18—1½ A. M.
The friends of McLean have been making a strong out side pressure for him, but the Fremont men are still con fident. There will be a short and strong platform, with

fident. There will be a short and strong platform, with no extension to slavery as its chief plank. The Committee on Resolutions has not yet finished its labors. The Fremont men are betting he will be nominated before of clock to-morrow.

The Gredential Committee has finished its labors, and find present from Maine, 24 delegates; New Hampshire, 15; Vermont, 15; Rhode Island, 12; Massachussetts, 40; Connecticut, 18; New York, 106; Pennsylvania, 84; New Jersey, 20; Kentucky, 11; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 69; Indiana, 37; Illinois, 34; Michigan, 18; Wisconsin, 15; Iowa, 12; California, 12; District of Columbia, 3; Kansas, 1; Maryland, 8; Minnesona, 2; Nebraska, 1. Twenty States, two Territories, and the District of Columbia, represented by 556 delegates.

The feeling for Fremont grows stronger. A reference to him by one of the speakers was received with loud cheers, waving of hats and other demonstrations of delight. The feeling for McLean is strong, but I think Fremont's nomination is inevitable. Senator Wilson gave in his addission to Fremont, and quite an exciting scene was the result. The cheers for Fremont were much louder than for any one cise, and New York joined in them.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND CITY OF BALTIMORE.

FOUR DAYS LA TER NEWS.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Feeling in England Restat ve to the Disisal of Mr. Grampton um | Reception of Father Vills.

THREATENED DISTISSAL OF ME. DALLAS.

Opinions of the Continental Pra '88.

Anticipated War between Spain and K vice. THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.

THE RETURN OF IRISH EXILES TO BUBLIN.

Serious Innudations in France,

&c.,

The United States mail steamer Arago, Captain Lines, with the French and English mails, arrived yesterday morning. We have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 4th instant. The Arago brings 175 passengers, the

Arago from Havre to Cowes, and will return to America by the Atlantic, leaving Liverpool June 11.

The screw steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverped 4th instant, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon The French steam propeller Alma, which left Havre dock June 3, for New York, was at unchor off Havre when the Arago left, something being the matter with her serew. Forty of her passengers left and came by the

The steamship Atlantic was telegraphed of Holyhead at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, June 4.

The United States mail steamer Hermann arrived -Cowes, on route to Bremen, on the Sist uit. The Royal mail steamer America reached Liverpool on the 1st inst. for New York, in charge of Capt. Comstock.

The Central American question was assuming a feature of considerable interest and importance in England. The news received by the Hermann and America having added considerably to the excitement previously existing. was the means of calling forth the literary powers of the various English journals.

In consequence of the intelligence from the United States confirming the recognition of Walker's government in Nicaragua, the funds had considerably declined. The closing prices on the 3d were, consols for money, 94% 9434. For July 10 the last regular price was 95 a 95%, and later transactions took place at a slight reaction. New The London News says:-

The aspect of the latest news from the United States is decidedly ugly. Still, we will not believe that the governments at London and Washington can be so insances to risk a war, the results of which must be so tremendous, on such miserable grounds of quarrel as they are debetting

It then appeals to the good sense of American and Rose than a Sciell was !!

The English journals of the 4th continue their remarks especting the Americans. The Times, from further information it had received, considered that war was becoming more imminent, whilst the Daily News adheres to the im probability of such an event, and advises great caution and forbearance on the part of the admiral and captains of the ships stationed round about the shores of North

The Times, in a leader of some length, scoffs at the idea of a war on the part of Spain with Mexico, and considers it more like a dream to amuse the imagination that which constitute the Spanish mayy, had driven into Vera Cruz the brig which constitutes the navy of Mexico. when swiftly and sharply the government at Washington

brought under the consideration of Parliament. Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that on the 6th inst. he should move for a select committee to in quire into their operation, and to consider in what degree they are detrimental to the commerce of the country.

Advices from Dublin, of May 31, say:—

Advices from Dublin, of May 31, say:—
Three of the Irish political exites—John Dillon, John Martin and Kevin O'Deherty—have this week arrived in Ireland, and Smith O'Brien may be expected here in the course of next month. Mr. John Dillon appeared on the 3d iost in the hall of the Fon Courts, Dublin, waring his wig and gown. The Newry Thegraph (Orange authority) thus speaks of the return of another of the gentlemen.—John Martin reached Newry on Friday evening, and of the hands that have grasped his in the warmth of friendship, sure we are that not the least heartily pressed by him have been those of the many who were known to him to have repudiated. "Young Iredand" principles—the more carnestly just because that to the infatuation which so in a generous hearted and most useful country gentlementation at erring politician.

Count Ostrouki, on the part of several thousand Poles, has addressed a lengthy circular to Count Waiewski, of France, on the subject of their country and its relation to

France, on the subject of their country and its relation to the other Powers represented in the Paris Conference. General Kojnitski lately made an attack in the column

of the Invalide Russe, upon the policy of Prince Gortucha-koff, which led to the battle of the Alma. The latter has just replied through the same channel. This species d controversy is new to the Russian press.

The failure of M. Henri Place, one of the administrat

well known banking firm of Noel & Place, of Paris, had a depressing influence on the Paris Bourse. The liabilities sterling, and to meet this enormous sum the assets available are exceedingly small. The Credit Mobilier will, it is stated, be involved in the loss to a small amount only. The failure has been caused not from any sudden change in the value of securities, but from speculations of long standing. Recent fluctuations at the Bourse having merely brought matters to a crisis.

the Bourse having merely brought matters to a crisis.

The London Times says:—

A statement published by the assignees of the insolvent estate of Mesers. Nyo, Brothers, & Co. shows that the sifairs of that firm are in a far worse condition than was generally supposed. The liabilities are declared to be about \$3,500,000, and the assets are computed at \$1,500,000. No less than \$1,700,000 is owing to Chinasa, and it appears not improbable that when the affairs are finally wound up the result may be worse than as above stated.

a new military college, to be erected to the memory the late Field Marshal Duke of Wellington.

Although the poisoner Palmer has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, many doubts exist in some of the English minds as to the actual proof of the prison er's guilt. The medical profession are in part annoyed at the preference which was given to the testimony o some of the witnesses, and requests have been made to have the body of Cook exhumed so as to make another analysis, it being guaranteed that if poison was adminis-

The French papers give the most heart rending ac-counts of the progress of the inundations. At Lyons and other places the Rhome is constantly bringing down furniture, cattle and sheep. Many small houses, built of frame-work and brick, have been washed away bodily from their foundations at the Brotteaux, and are seen floating about with the current. The Grande Rue de la Guillottere has the appearance of a regular river. The high bank used as the Polygone at the Grand Camp has entirely disappeared. Three of the Rhone steamers broke from their the Doubs and the Loiret, with all their tributary streets continue their upward movement and inundate all the surrounding country, but the Loire, the Garonne and the Cher have, it is boped, reached their utmost height, and